

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1862.

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## THE BULLETIN.

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ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE. - - DECEMBER 18.

### General Neal Dow in Louisiana.

We make the following extract from a letter addressed to the Editors of the New York Express:

"Not desirous to enlarge upon the subject, I will mention one instance among a hundred of a similar character. Mrs. Monture a widow, living in the parish of Plaquemines has invariably refused to take any part against the United States, while all of her family were ardent supporters of the Southern Confederacy. I mention her because she is a lady, and not likely to take up arms against or for a Government! She was visited by General Neal Dow, riled of every thing about her premises, even the diapers and socks of her little girl, and the apparel of her deceased husband. Plate, silver, provisions, furniture, even to the carpet on the floor, were feloniously abstracted, dresses, chemises, sheets and bedding of every description fared the same fate. Beds were ripped up and bedsteads demolished with demoniacal fury, after they had partaken freely of her wines and brandies, and when ready to leave the place, about a hundred negroes were forced from the place to accompany their ill-gotten gains.

A couple of young ladies, having buried their father, who had an aversion to matrimony, conversing on his character, the elder observed:

"He is dead at last, and now we will marry."

"Well," said the youngest, "I am for a rich husband and Mr. C——, shall be my man."

"Hold, sister," said the other, don't let us be so hasty in the choice of our husbands, let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us, our marriages are registered in heaven's book."

"I am sorry for that," replied the youngest, "for I am afraid father will tear out the leaf."

BOY SWEETHEARTS.—A prudent young man will at least let twenty-one years pass over his head before he contemplates taking upon himself the responsibility of the most solemn engagement he will have to enter into during the whole of his life. Too early marriages are repugnant to the laws of nature, and, with some rare exceptions, are productive of unhappiness. Violent fires soon extinguish themselves; and the man, very often, after waking from the brilliant dream of his youth, finds himself regretting the rashness and imprudence he had committed during that fascinating period. The love of the man is different in quality to that of the boy, and in many instances the unfortunate wife has to endure the knowledge that she is unloved by her husband. The experience which a young man at nineteen has had to select a wife with that sound judgment on so important an occasion, is not very extensive. His eyes are blinded by passion, and the reflective power he can devote to such a circumstance is dazzled by beauty of face and figure, associated probably with accomplishments more ornamental than useful. When he discovers the mistake he has committed, all his wife's perfections vanish, and he unjustly attempts to throw the whole blame upon her shoulders. Such matches are unequal, and are the causes of much misery afterwards. Three or four years will make a greater difference in the appearance of a woman than in that of a man; besides it is ridiculous to mate a grown up woman with a boy. Such marriages offend social propriety, and tend to lessen the respect which is paid to a social contract. Women, more sensible than men in such matters, invariably dislike sweethearts.

THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL.—The magnificent dome of the capitol, designed by Thos. W. Walter, and now in course of construction under his direction, is rapidly progressing to completion. The principal frame has been completed, the ribs put in place, and the outer plating is being finished. After this is done, nothing will be left to complete the exterior of the dome but the construction of the lantern and the placing of the ornaments on the upper windows and around the spring of the cupola. The castings for the inner dome are in course of preparation, and will soon be ready. The height of the iron work above the basement, including the statue, will be 255 feet. The whole quantity of iron received from the beginning of the work up to the present time was about 7,500,000 pounds, and 800,000 more will be needed. The dome will be crowned with Crawford's gigantic and imposing statue of freedom, which is nineteen and a half feet high, and weighs 15,000 lbs. The entire cost of the statue was \$25,000. The cost of the dome and statue together, when completed, will be about \$900,000.

"Ah, Mike, ye villainous rogue, you came home to-night again last night!"

"To-night!" said Mike, "now go away wid yerself, Mrs. McGinnis. Shure a man couldn't have been in a more 'loose' condition nor I was."

From the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis.  
The War—Its Constitutionality and Effects.

The excitement of the public mind, for a long period preceding the recent elections, was such, that it would have attempted boldly to combat the errors and designate the crimes which have been committed by the Abolition party since the fourth of March, 1861. There is a time when the discussion of principles and the denunciation of abuses may do much good, by enlightening and instructing the minds of those whose mistaken views are the result of ignorance or want of due reflection. But when passion sways the heart and masters the intellect, every barrier which is interposed, obstruction which is thrown in the way of its onward course, only serves like those opposing forces of nature which cause the fearful midström of Norway to lash its victim into fury and madness. The unconstitutional, arbitrary and most wicked arrests, which have been made by the Abolition Government throughout the Eastern and Western States—together with the equally atrocious suspension of that noble writ, which was designed to defeat the malignity of tyrants, may, and doubtless has operated to silence many a voice which would otherwise have been heard in tones of eloquent patriotism pleading the cause of our sorrowing, bleeding country. But it would be a melancholy and most humiliating reflection, that among thirty millions of people so few found who dared to protest in the name of God and of humanity, against the unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the administration, because they feared to make such protest. That the silence of our political writers and others, was not caused by fear of personal consequences, but by the belief that the time had not yet arrived when the cold, calm voice of reason could be heard, the writer of this article is well assured, and he is equally well convinced, that the time has at length come when every man will be heard who speaks boldly and earnestly in defense of his opinions and in condemnation of tyranny, regardless of the source from whence it may proceed. It is an extraordinary fact—one which has no parallel in history, that the terrible war in which we have been engaged for the last nineteen months, has not shaken the confidence of a single man—acquainted with the nature of our State and Federal systems—in the wisdom and virtue of the convention of 1787, by which the Constitution of the United States was formed and adopted. That noble instrument has not failed; but it is the people for whom it was designed and upon whom it has conferred such blessing, as men never before derived from governments, who have failed—failed in adherence to its principles, and thereby failed in their duty to themselves and to the world. There never has been a time since the Federal Constitution went into operation, in which the Government having been administered in the spirit and according to the true intent and meaning of the bond by which it was created, did not afford full, adequate and complete protection to every citizen, and at the same time command the respect and admiration of the world; while on the other hand, no attempt has ever been made to tighten the bond, by contracting the sovereignty of the States, which has not been attended with dissatisfaction and ultimate disaster, terminating finally in the dismemberment of the Union. The seceding States have testified their faith in the Federal system in the most solemn manner in which such testimony could be given—by renouncing for their own government the old Constitution, almost word for word. May God help us, who have never, formally, abandoned, to restore it to its pristine vigor and usefulness in all the States which remain under the old flag!

The foregoing remarks I have deemed necessary before proceeding to discuss, according to my design, the present war, as a constitutional measure and its effects upon the country. In the convention which formed the Federal Constitution, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, introduced a resolution, which he desired to incorporate into that instrument, authorizing the Government, in the event that a State, or any body of men within a State, should resist the laws of the United States, to call from the remaining States a force sufficient to over-come such resistance and compel obedience. On a succeeding day, Mr. Paterson, of New Jersey, offered a similar resolution, though couched in different language; indeed, it is somewhat remarkable, that the language of Mr. Lincoln's first proclamation, in April 1861, is almost word for word with that of Patterson's resolution. These resolutions were considered by the Convention, in the order of their introduction, and having been adopted by Alexander Hamilton, Jas. Madison, George Mason and Luther Martin, all of whom bitterly opposed their adoption, on the ground that they were repugnant to the principles of the proposed government, destructive to the sovereignty of the States and calculated to weaken the general system, were rejected by the votes of all the members, save those by whom they were offered. It is, therefore certain, that whatever opinion we may entertain of the power of the government under the Constitution, to make war upon disloyal or seceding States no such idea existed, either in the minds of the movers in the foregoing resolutions, or in those of the remaining members of the Convention, otherwise their rejection would not have been placed upon grounds antagonistic to the grant of such power, as was sought to be conferred upon the Government by implication; but on the contrary, it can only be exercised by subverting the Constitution and disregarding its plainest and most important principles, as I shall proceed to show. It will be observed, first: That the Government of the United States is purely federal, both in form and substance. By which I mean, that it derives its authority from the written agreement of sovereign States who have not thereby relinquished any portion of their sovereignty. It is so in form; because the President is chosen by electors, selected by, and representing their several States, as distinct and separate communities; because the Senate and lower branch of Congress are in like manner composed of representatives from the several

States, and are not taken from greater and less districts, carved out of the whole territory of the Union; and lastly, because the Supreme Court, although chosen by the President and Senate, possesses a separate and independent jurisdiction within each State. It is so in substance; because, although the Government exercises certain powers over the citizens of each State, it does so, by virtue of the same authority, precisely, through which the State governments execute their functions, viz: By the consent of the people within each State, separately given. In other words, both the Federal and State governments derive their authority within each State, from the people thereof, and according to the theory which formerly obtained in this country, are nothing more than agents of the people in each State. That this idea may be rendered perfectly plain it is only necessary to remember that neither the Federal nor State governments are sovereign, but the sovereignty resides with the people by whom those governments were created. Now, by whom was the Federal Government invested with the sovereign powers, which it exercises within the limits of Pennsylvania? Certainly by the people of that State alone, for if they had refused to adopt the Federal Constitution, it would have been inoperative within that State, even though it had received the unanimous vote of the people in every other State. Nor does the fact of the other States having in like manner, as Pennsylvania, adopted the same common agent, render the instrument creating such agent any more the great work of a united people, than if each of the States had adopted for itself the same form of State government established by the others. It is folly to contend that the people of any State ever empowered the agent of their own creation to make war upon themselves. Again, the Federal Government possesses no powers except those granted to it in the Constitution. This limitation of power would be wholly inoperative and the Constitution itself a useless instrument, if the Government, notwithstanding the limitation, can enforce its laws within a disloyal State by calling out the military power of the remaining States. Such a construction takes from the States the right to resist unconstitutional legislation, and makes the Federal Government the sole judge of the extent of its own powers, thereby placing the people of each State at the mercy of a Government of their own creation. Can any one believe that such a folly was committed by the Convention or sanctioned by the people of the States? The burden of proof lies upon those who make the assertion, and the evidence is altogether against them. I have said, and will now proceed to show, that war against a State can only be prosecuted by subverting the Constitution and disregarding its plainest and most important principles. For this purpose the Administration has furnished the evidence.

First. The President, by increasing the army and navy of the United States, by calling large numbers of men into the land and naval service, and calling forth the militia without the authority of Congress, has violated the 8th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution.

Second. The Southern ports have been blockaded in violation of the treaties with foreign nations, and of the 9th Section of Article 1st of the Constitution.

Third. The writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended by the President in violation of the 9th Section of Article 1st of the Constitution.

Fourth. Illegal searches and seizures have been made under the authority of the President, both of persons and property, in the "loyal" States, in violation of the 4th Article of the Amendments to the Constitution.

Fifth. Congress has passed a law for the confiscation of Southern property, which has been approved by the President, in violation of the 9th Section of Article 1st, the 31st of Article 3d of the Constitution, and the 5th Article of Amendments to the Constitution.

Sixth. The President has issued a proclamation of freedom to the slaves within certain States, and has invited them to engage in servile insurrection, in violation of every dictate of humanity, precept of religion, and of all the principles of the Constitution.

Seventh. The Government of the United States, for the purpose of supporting the expenses of the war, has issued its notes and forced them into the currency of the country as one of our standards of value, against the policy of all civilized nations, and with the authority of the Constitution.

Other instances might be given, in which the Constitution has been set aside and wholly disregarded in the prosecution of the present war against the South, as much as declarations made by leading members of the Abolition party, that even to name the Constitution in connection with the war was treason to the country. But those which I have enumerated, are surely sufficient to satisfy every reasonable man that the Administration, by its own acts and confessions, has been unable to prosecute the war without trampling upon that instrument. I come now to consider the effects or consequence of the war. I have said in another place, that the dissolution of the Union was not caused by inherent defects in the Constitution, but that it was caused by repeated attempts made in our section of the country, to enlarge the powers of the General Government, and thus contract those of the States, more than was lawful, equitable or wise. To those who are familiar with American history, it is well known that much jealousy and bitterness of feeling existed among the colonies, long anterior to the revolution of 1776, and this feeling especially prevailed between the colonies North and South. Dr. Franklin, whose political sagacity will not be denied, having watched this feeling with much interest, and with an earnest desire to restore harmony, only two years before the "Declaration of Independence" expressed the conviction that the hand of God alone could unite such discordant elements. Fifteen years thereafter, when the Constitution was submitted to the several State Conventions for ratification, we find from Elliot's debates that similar feelings of distrust, jealousy and suspicion were exhibited by the members both in speeches and resolutions. Notwithstanding the existence of this feeling, the Constitution was adopted, and maters went on smoothly enough until the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws, during John Adams' administration. Those laws excited much dissatisfaction in the South, and were warmly defended by the North. Next came the war with Great Britain of 1812, and the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, which included all the New England States. Those proceeding were certainly not calculated to promote harmony among the States. The foregoing were, however, but trifling causes of discontent, and time would soon have healed them had not a new and far more dangerous cause of dissension been thrown into the cauldron, in the "protective policy," or "American system," as it is sometimes called. This selfish, wicked, and unconstitutional measure has been the fruitful source of "all our woes." In 1815 it was prayed for by the New England manufacturers as a favor, to be granted to them for three years, during which time they supposed that, aided by the new tariffs of 25 per cent, they would be enabled to get rid of their manufacturing capital without material loss. In 1820, 1824, 1828, and even afterwards, they demanded as a right that they should be permitted to force upon the agricultural States, "de facto" for blockading purposes, and for the exchange of prisoners of war, while the people of these States are subjects of the Federal Government, and therefore liable to be confiscated, and their slaves liberated by law. A great absurdity and misfortune is that the Confederate States constitute a nation

restoring the ancient Union. At first it was hard to persuade the Abolition Administration that it was not politic to put to death as traitors, the prisoners of war taken from the South; it was harder still to procure an exchange of prisoners, and it has been hitherto impossible to convince this same administration that the principles of war recognized among all civilized and christian nations, should be observed in the contest with the Southern States.

The Washington correspondent of the Ledger says that very few foreign ministers were present at the opening of Congress.—The French and English ministers were both absent. We see nothing wonderful in this. Congress has become such a contemptible body that even a minister from Liberia or Hayti might afford to despise it.

Foreign ministers have become so disgusted with the ignorance, vulgarity and buffoonery in official circles at Washington that they have, many of them, removed to New York,

so that they may avoid the necessity of making mere visits of courtesy to the White House and to Cabinet officials.

They only encounter our President and Cabinet when they are compelled to—when actual business requires them to do so. By residing in New York, they escape the necessity of attending the State dinners at the White House, and this, during this Administration, must be a great relief to any well bred man,

and most ridiculous attitude before the nations of the world. It claims, at one and the same time, all of the rights which appertain to a nation engaged in war with a foreign nation, and all, and more than all, the rights, within the seceding States, of a government over its own subjects.

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MAYSVILLE, - - DECEMBER 18

Gen. Burnside threw his army across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, the Confederates making but slight resistance—only enough to indicate their presence in the vicinity and entice the Federals over.—The Confederates killed some fifty Federals, by means of sharpshooters concealed in the houses of the city, while constructing a pontoon bridge. The Federals formed a storming party and crossed in boats and drove on the sharpshooters at the point of the bayonet; while Burnside turned his whole artillery, 143 pieces, on the devoted city, which of course was terribly shattered and fired. But on getting his army over, came Burnside's trouble. It seems very probable now that Burnside was enticed across the river in order to trap him; for on Saturday a battle, perhaps the most terrible of the war, was fought, and the very latest news we have is, that Burnside has retreated back to the north side of the river, with rumored loss of thirty-five or forty thousand men.

The following note, received on yesterday precludes us from commenting on the publication by the Bulletin, on Thursday, of the names of several Union gentlemen on a Ticket headed 'No Negro Equality.' Let Conservatives take the place of Radicals. We were happy to receive the note, and we hope our contemporary will be able to give an explanation satisfactory to every one. At the same time we hope our contemporary will distinctly state that it was not intended by the editorial endorsement which accompanied the publication, to charge or insinuate that the 'recklessness and fanaticism' which advocates 'negro equality,' or which endorses the policy of Abolitionism, has the 'supremacy in this community!—Eagle.

Mr. Green: The 'Democratic Ticket' referred to in your issue on Thursday, was handed to us with the request that the same should be inserted in our paper. Since its publication, we have learned that some of the gentlemen named therein were not aware of the formation or existence of the ticket, and that the same was arranged and executed without any pre-arrangement, caucus, or consultation with them. We published the same as it was handed to us. If any improper use was made of the names of any of the gentlemen announced therein, it was done without our knowledge or participation. We shall, however, allude to the Ticket in our next issue.

Respectfully yours,

Dec. 12, 1862. ROSS & ROSSER.

We have only to add to the above, that the paragraph which appeared in our columns as an editorial commendation of the 'ticket,' was handed us with the 'ticket' advertisement itself; and we published both as all newspaper conductors do, in the routine of business. We disclaim all responsibility whatever, either for placing the names of gentlemen on the ticket, or for the heading prefixed to the published ticket, or for the terms in which the ticket was commended to the public attention.—It does not express our opinions as we should have expressed them had we thought proper to utter them at all. We certainly should rejoice to see a pure Democratic ticket elected, but we do not feel warranted in making unhandsome charges against the present authorities of the city.

The news from Nashville is not of an exciting character. The two armies are facing each other in rather close proximity. Reports from the enemy are contradictory, some representing them as about to pounce upon Rosecrans, and others that he is preparing to retreat. There is no doubt as to Jeff Davis' visit to Bragg's army, and he is reported to have told the soldiers that Tennessee must be held at all hazards.

Gen. Sigel says that he has one regiment, the 136th N. Y., which would take Richmond, if they could once be encamped within three miles of it one night—by stealth.

Five of the smaller gunboats will leave Cincinnati this week for the Lower Mississippi river.

In a speech of Vice President Stephens, at Crawfordville, a few weeks since, he declared the present contest emphatically 'the people's war'; that it was an effort of one people to blot out another from existence, and that every man in the South should aid the army which is preventing him from being reduced to a soot. He proclaimed the war a great calamity to the South, and that it was 'the greatest war, and waged on the largest scale, of any since the birth of Christ. The history of the world—not excepting the crusades—furnishes no parallel to it in the present era.'

The Loss at Hartsville.—A special dispatch from Nashville says we lost eighty-seven killed and about one hundred and twenty wounded, and thirteen hundred prisoners. Three wagon loads of muskets were afterwards retaken by our re-enforcements. The enemy got about thirty wagons and teams.

The President on Monday of last week, sent a message to Gen. Sibley, ordering the execution of thirty-nine of the Minnesota Indians on the 19th inst.

It is rumored that Morgan, with 4,000 men have started for Ohio and Indiana, for Vice President in 1864.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 4th.  
The Attitude of England towards the Confederate States.

A friend reminds us that Lord Russell, when questioned in the House of Lords as to the truth of the rumor, very current at the time—to the effect that a proposition of mediation had been made to him by the Emperor of the French—denied emphatically that any such proposition had ever been made. This, we believe, is true to the letter, although we had no recollection of it at the time we wrote the article upon that subject, which appeared on Tuesday. But did not Seward intimate to Lord Russell that if he would postpone the recognition of the Confederate States a certain number of days he would have subdued the rebellion, and would send him a plentiful supply of cotton? Did not Russell cause this intimation to be communicated to the Emperor, who, as he believed, was about to make a proposition of that kind to the British Government? Did it not cause the Emperor to lay aside, for the time being, the design which was believed to entertain? If such were the facts, the answer of Lord Russell was a contemptible quibble, unworthy of a statesman, however worthy of him.

Let us suppose it to be true, for the sake of argument, that Seward made the intimation in question, and that he held it out as an inducement to the Emperor to withhold his intended mediation. Do the annals of Tacitus, or the pages of Gibbon, or the history of Warren Hastings' government of India, or any other record of cruelty and injustice, ancient or modern, reveal a crime so cold-blooded, so atrocious, so utterly damnable, in all its phases and aspects, either of imagination or commission? Did not Lord Russell know in what manner Seward designed to obtain that cotton, with which he proposed to purchase his forbearance, and the hope of obtaining which he held out as a bribe to the Emperor of the French? Had it not been announced in proclamations, in acts of Congress, in speeches upon the hustings, and in newspapers? Had not acts of confiscation been passed? Had not armies been set in motion? Had not the slaves invited to rise and massacre their masters, through every journal that supported Seward and Lincoln in their bloody crusade? Was not Lord Russell well aware that every pound of cotton which Seward would send to England would be saturated with the blood of men fighting for the sacred rights of humanity, of women and children slaughtered by the ruthless hands of infatuated slaves? Did he not know it could be procured on other terms, and that no attempt to procure it on any other would ever be made? What was the suggestion of Seward but a proposal to bribe England with the spoils of an empire?

We are far from believing that the people of England would have assented to such a monstrous proposition, had the whole facts of the case, in all its enormity, been known to them. But the question was not put in such a manner as to defy evasion. Lord Russell should have been asked whether or not Seward had ever proposed to him to forebear for a certain period, or for any period, on a pledge to send him as much cotton as England required, as the condition of forbearance. Then would the people of Great Britain have clearly understood how far their Government meant to make them partake of the accursed thing—the spoils of the Confederacy, wet with the blood of the bravest hero that ever sprang from the loins of Old England. We are by no means sure that the people of England would even then have insisted upon the recognition of the Confederate States.

There are many reasons why they should wish to keep clear of the war, while wishing us every possible degree of success—either for the heading prefixed to the published ticket, or for the terms in which the ticket was commended to the public attention.—It does not express our opinions as we should have expressed them had we thought proper to utter them at all. We certainly should rejoice to see a pure Democratic ticket elected, but we do not feel warranted in making unhandsome charges against the present authorities of the city.

The news from Nashville is not of an exciting character. The two armies are facing each other in rather close proximity. Reports from the enemy are contradictory, some representing them as about to pounce upon Rosecrans, and others that he is preparing to retreat. There is no doubt as to Jeff Davis' visit to Bragg's army, and he is reported to have told the soldiers that Tennessee must be held at all hazards.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, yesterday introduced resolutions into the Senate, charging Ex President Buchanan with "sympathy with the rebellion," because he did not plunge at once into coercive measures to prevent it. This is a malicious proceeding upon the part of Mr. Davis, for what practical good can be gained by it? Mr. Buchanan acted as he thought the country's interest demanded, and it would have been well if Lincoln had imitated his example.—Under Mr. Buchanan's policy, in reference to secession, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas would not have seceded; there would have been no war, and the Cotton States, deprived of the border States, would have soon come back to the Union.—Mr. Buchanan treated the revolution in the South like a statesman; Mr. Lincoln like an ignoramus, who knew nothing of the history of his country and the principles of its Constitution. Mr. Buchanan's policy, carried out, would have been death to secession; Lincoln has built up and rendered it formidable. It is disgraced in a Senate to accuse an Ex-President of treason, without the slightest evidence upon which to base his charge, save that he did not like the policy he pursued in reference to the rebellion. We repeat, Buchanan's policy kept the border States in the Union; Lincoln drove them out and brought on civil war!—Cin. Enq.

The President states the cost of the war for the year ending June 30, 1862, at over four hundred millions of dollars. Apportioned among the 20 millions in the North, this sum would buy every family, 70 acres of land at \$1.25. Or it would give every man, woman and child 20 dollars—or buy each two barrels of flour, 100 pounds pork, 5 pounds coffee, and 15 pounds sugar—or it would, if laid out in clothing, clothe all one year. As the expense of the war will yearly be 400 millions, every man, woman and child is indirectly losing his or her proportion thereof, by its continuance—and all as the President indicates to free the negroes, and colonize them, for he has no hope of peace otherwise.—Ohio Democrat.

It is rumored that Morgan, with 4,000 men have started for Ohio and Indiana, for Vice President in 1864.

The whole country observes in the conduct of Halleck a degree of animosity toward McClellan that Halleck's own story doesn't justify. He blames McClellan for not getting to Washington in time to relieve Harper's Ferry. The country will hardly endorse the justice of these censures upon Halleck's own shewing.—Cin. Enq.

The President states the cost of the war for the year ending June 30, 1862, at over four hundred millions of dollars. Apportioned among the 20 millions in the North, this sum would buy every family, 70 acres of land at \$1.25. Or it would give every man, woman and child 20 dollars—or buy each two barrels of flour, 100 pounds pork, 5 pounds coffee, and 15 pounds sugar—or it would, if laid out in clothing, clothe all one year. As the expense of the war will yearly be 400 millions, every man, woman and child is indirectly losing his or her proportion thereof, by its continuance—and all as the President indicates to free the negroes, and colonize them, for he has no hope of peace otherwise.—Ohio Democrat.

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The whole country observes in the conduct of Halleck a degree of animosity toward McClellan that Halleck's own story doesn't justify. He blames McClellan for not getting to Washington in time to relieve Harper's Ferry. The country will hardly endorse the justice of these censures upon Halleck's own shewing.—Cin. Enq.

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# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING.—The shop windows of our merchants and shopkeepers begin to assume a holiday appearance, and many of them look quite attractive. Of course all who deal in articles appropriate for Christmas presents will make the fact known through the columns of the *Bulletin*, so that people will know where to make purchases to the best advantage. Now is the time for shopkeepers to call public attention to their wares, and prepare for the pecuniary harvest that is sure to follow a liberal expenditure for holiday advertising.

Postmaster General Blair has rescinded all the orders heretofore made excluding from the postoffices and mails of the United States certain newspapers presented by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives are already at work on the Tax Law, considering amendments thereto, which have been urged as indispensable.

We are authorized to announce EDWARD FLEMING as a candidate for MARKET MASTER, at the ensuing January election.

If the following gentlemen will consent to become candidates for the respective City Offices, upon the Democratic Ticket, at the ensuing election, they will receive the support of a majority of the voters of the city:

## City Election, 1863.

For Mayor—THOMAS DAULTON.  
" Marshal—JAMES G. FRANCIS.  
" Clerk—JOHN RAVENCRANT.  
" Treasurer—JAS. P. POYNTZ.  
" Assessor—M. T. COCKRELL.  
" Collector—KEITH BERRY.  
" Wharf Master—SIMON CHILES.  
" Wood & Coal Inspector—  
S. B. NICHOLSON.

Market Master—  
EDWARD FLEMING  
COUNCILMAN:

Ward No. 1—ALEXANDER POWER;  
GEO. W. ORR,  
JAS. JACOBS.

Ward No. 2—GEO. W. SULSER;  
W. P. WATKINS;  
Dr. J. R. PADDICK.

Ward No. 3—BEN. PHISTER;  
ALEX. MADDON;  
LEWIS GOLLING;

Ward No. 4—F. McCLANAHAN;  
W. W. LAMAR;  
W. H. THOMPSON.

STRAYED.  
FROM GEORGE HUMLONG'S, Bracken  
county, a Skulking Black Horse made found  
in spring, between thirteen and fourteen hand-  
high. The mare was missed on Saturday, the  
27th inst. I will suitably reward any one who  
may leave such information at the "BULLETIN"  
office as will enable me to get possession of the  
mare. C. W. KEITH.

December 1st, 1862-1.

At a special election held in Carroll  
county, in this State, Mr. Wm. H. Van Pelt  
was elected to the Legislature, to fill the vac-  
ancy caused by the resignation of John C.  
Lindsey.

Strong brown paper is now manufac-  
tured at the Salisbury paper mills, in Orange  
county, from 'cat tails,' the product of the wild  
thig, growing in low grounds  
all over the North.

Major Wm. Voorhies has been ap-  
pointed by the Governor a Director of the  
Northern Bank of Kentucky, on the part of  
the State, to supply the vacancy caused by  
the resignation of Mr. John R. Viley.

Thus H. Clay, the newly appointed  
Minister to Nicaragua, having received his  
instructions, was to leave New York for  
Nicaragua on the 10th inst.

From a Correspondent of Cincinnati Enquirer.  
A friend came across and out from some  
newspaper the following act, passed by the  
Congress of the United States, and approved  
by honest Abraham on the 17th of July,  
1862:

PERFECTLY HONEST!  
Here is one of the acts of the last session  
of the present Congress:

Chapter 202. An act to suspend tempo-  
rarily the operation of an act entitled "an ac-  
t to prevent and punish fraud on the part of  
officers intrusted with making of contracts  
for the Government," approved June 2, 1862.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States of  
America in Congress assembled, That the  
operations of an act entitled "an act to pre-  
vent and punish frauds on the parts of offi-  
cials intrusted with making of contracts  
for the Government," approved June 2, 1862,  
be suspended until the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and  
sixty three.

Approved July 17, 1862."

Is it not a shame and disgrace to the  
American Congress to do such a law upon  
their statute book? Some dear Abolition  
friends were about to be cornered, we sus-  
pected, and their frauds upon the Government  
exposed. To prevent the exposure, the  
forgoing act had to be passed. By the first  
Monday in January all traces of many high-  
handed robbers will be wiped out. What  
a precious set of Abolition scamps, in and  
out of Congress, are filling their purses, by  
their frauds, at the expense of the people.  
No wonder many of our soldiers are becoming  
robbers, with such examples before them and  
children to imitate, perchance who are infor-  
mated enough to live within the lives of their  
marches.

With honest depart the earth when  
Abraham and his followers shall die? Surely  
the pious chandlers of the army and navy  
don't pray as devoutly as they ought for the  
preservation of the party in power, from the  
temptations which beset it from morning  
until night, and night until morning. Pray,  
Brother Beecher, pray.

When a boy we were at a camp-meeting,  
and a zealous, fiery, young preacher prayed,  
and, among other things, besought the Lord,  
most earnestly, to aid them in *cutting* the  
Devil's Kingdom. An old darkey in the  
crowd cried out, in a sharp, shrill voice,  
"Amen! amen! Yes, bless the Lord; cut his  
tail snuff, smooch it off!"

With the pious old darkey, we pray the  
Lord to knock the President and Congress,  
army contractors and all hands of them, into  
Kingdom come; and, if it were not treason-  
able, we would not care care much if He  
sent them where a good old Baptist preacher,  
in his modesty, used to say the sinners  
would be sent—"somewhere, or somewhere  
else," which we wicked boys used to in-  
terpret to mean to the infernal regions.

ICHABOD...

The London Economist is confident  
there will be 400,000 bales of American cot-  
ton in Liverpool by the 1st of January next,  
but doesn't give the basis of its belief.

ICHABOD...

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New York, a splendid Stock of DRESS  
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Marines and Mo. D'Laines," "Plain Madras,"  
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sirable colors. M. R. BURGESS & SON.

November 20th, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS from  
New York, a splendid Stock of DRESS  
GOODS, embracing "Imperial Epsom

**Orpheus C. Kerr's Speech.**

The redoubtable Orpheus has been making a characteristic speech. Hero it is:

**MEN OF AMERICA**—it is with feelings akin to emotion that I regard this vast assemblage of Nature's noblemen, and reflect that it comes to do honor to me, who have only done my duty. Gentlemen, my heart is full; as the poet says:

"The night shall be filled with burglars,  
And the chaps that infest the day,  
Shall pack their dials like peddlars,  
And carry the spoons away."

It seems scarcely five minutes ago that this vast and otherwise large country sprung from chaos at the call of Columbus, and immediately commenced to produce wooden nutmegs for a foreign shore. It seems but three seconds ago that all this beautiful scene was a savage wild, and echoed the axe falls of the sanguinary pioneer, and foot falls of the last of the Mohicans.

Now, what do I see before me? A numerous assembly of respectable dutchmen and other Americans, all ready to prove to the world that

"Truth erred to earth will rise again,  
The immortal ears of jacks are here,  
That Sarah hangs in pain,  
And dyes amid her worshipers."

I am convinced, fellow-citizens, that the present outrageous war is no ordinary row, and that it cannot be brought to a successful termination without some action on the part of the government. If to believe that a war cannot rage without being prosecuted, is abolitionism, then I am an abolitionist; if to believe that a good article of black ink can be made out of black men, is republicanism, then I am a republican; but we are all brothers now, except that fat dutchman who has gone out to sleep on his drum, and I pronounce him an accursed secessionist:

"How doth the little tosy bee  
Implore each slumbering bairn,  
And gather blossoms all the day  
From every opening flower."

Men of America shall these things be? I address myself particularly to that artist with an accordion, who don't understand a word of English—shall these things longer be? That's what I want to know. The majestic shade of Washington listens for answer, and I intend to send it by mail as soon as I receive it. Fellow citizens, it can no longer be denied that there is treason at our very heart-stones. Treason—merciful heavens!

"Come post in this season my own little dear  
The Home of the B. T. W. and the B. T. W.  
I know not, care not, if it's in her heart,  
But know that I love thee, what'er thou art."

And now the question arises, is Merrill's tariff really a benefit to the country?—Gentlemen, it would be unbecoming in me to answer this question, and you would be incapable of understanding what I might say on the subject. The present is no time to think about tariffs; our glorious country is in danger, and there is a tax of three per cent. on all incomes over eight hundred dollars. Let each man ask himself in dutch, 'am I prepared to shoulder my musket if I'm drafted, or to procure a reprobate to take my place? In other words:

"The minstrel returned from the war  
With insects at large in his hair,  
And having a tumultuous catarrh,  
He sang through his nose to his fair."

Therefore it is simply useless to talk reason to those traitors who forget the words of Jackson—words, let me add, words I do not myself remember. Animated by an unwholesome list of arsenals, rifled cannon, and Minnies, and driven to desperation by the thought that Everett is preparing a new Oration or Washington, and Morris a new song on a young woman living up the Hudson River, they are overturning the altars of their country and issuing treasury bonds, which cannot be justly called objects of interest. What words can express the horrors of such unnatural crime?

"Oft in the chilly night,  
When slender's chains have bound me,  
Soft Mary brings a light,  
And pats a shawl around me."

Such, fellow citizens, is the condition of our unhappy country at present, and as soon as it gets any better I will let you know. An Indian once asked a white man for a drink of whisky, 'No,' said the man; 'you red skins are just ignorant enough to ruin yourselves with liquor.' The Sachem looked calmly into the eyes of the insulter, as he retorted, 'You say I am ignorant. How can I be when I am a well red man?'

And so it is, fellow-citizens, with this Union at present, though I am not able to exactly where the parallel is. Therefore,

"Let us then be up and wowing,  
With a heart for any mate,  
Still proposing, still pursuing,  
Learn to court her, and to wait."

At the conclusion of this unassuming speech, my boy, I was waited upon by a young man, who asked me if I did not want to purchase some poetry; he had several yards to sell, and warranted it to wash.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union.

**Niggers Better than White Soldiers!**

A member of Capt. Brown's company, in the Thirty-third Regiment, has written a letter from camp, near Aquia Creek, dated the first instant, from which we quote a few extracts and facts:

"I have changed my opinion somewhat since going into the army and coming down into Virginia, where one can see the 'show.' That is just what will change a man's mind. We have some men in our company, who, when they left Rochester, were the blackest Republicans you ever saw—check full of patriotism, going to die for their country with the Star Spangled Banner floating above them, and all that sort of thing. Now, they are the very men who are 'too sick' to do duty. The Star Spangled Banner is 'played out' with them now. You ask an old soldier if he is going to enlist again when he gets his discharge, and, in the most emphatic terms, he tells you that all the bounties in New York would not again place him in a position where he is used worse than the niggers.

"We went to the mouth of Aquia Creek the other day as wagon guard. There were about two hundred niggers there, who were having dealt out to them fresh bread—brought from Alexandria, nice, fresh, and warm. One of our boys stepped up to an officer and asked him for a piece: His answer was, 'would you take bread away from the poor colored man?' A soldier eating hard crackers full of grubs, and moldy at that, while the nigger is eating hot, fresh bread from Alexandria! 'That is where the bug lies.' This war is carried on for the benefit of the nigger; and, if it is kept going, the nigger will come out 'hunk.'

Model wives formerly took a 'stich in time'—now with the aid of a sewing machine, they take one in no time.

From the Urbana Union.

**The Secret Out!—A Policy at Last!**

The Secretary of War, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, has told us what we are fighting for; see his annual report—the end of it:

"The slaves are all to be set free. 'A population of four millions with slight assistance from the army, will under proper regulation and government be of great assistance in holding the territory once recovered.'

"If protected upon the lands they have heretofore cultivated, with some organization, and with small detachments of loyal troops they would not only produce much of what is needed to feed our armies and their trains, but they would forever cut off from the rebellion the resources of a country thus occupied."

"Protect the laboring population, who are the majority in the greater part of the South, in the possession of the land and its products, and this great advantage will be transferred to us."

"As soon as the coast is thoroughly occupied, and the people organized, trade will revive. Cotton, rice, sugar, and other products, will be exchanged by the producer for what he needs. Their wants will be supplied direct from the Northern factories; and the cultivation of the great staples will enable them to pay for what they use."

"No great territory has been permanently reduced without depriving the leaders of the people of their lands and property. It is this that give power and influence."

"Thus we have it: the negroes are to be protected in the possession of the land, and in the products of the land, and our armies are to watch them! they are to be organized into governments, and they are to carry on a free trade with the North! our armies are to be supported thereby by food raised there under the eyes of detachments of troops!—the armies will become picket guards to a negro camp, and see to the raising of cotton, rice and sugar! This is putting down rebellion; and while the negroes need protection to keep them in possession, the war is not ended. Our volunteers are enlisted for three years or during the war. If they thought that 'during the war' was less than three years, they made a mistake; it means three times three years, if the four millions need 'a slight assistance from the army,' and if the volunteers die out, there is the conscription every nine months to fill up the ranks!"

"We have got a policy! All hail, Great Bonapartian! The nation is awake to thy brilliant rising, and in the language of your prophetic master, you 'cannot escape history' if you would."

—The New York World in an article upon Gen. Butler, thus takes his portrait.—It says:

"He has disgraced the army, for the army is honest; he has disgraced his Government, for his Government is yet great enough to be just; he has disgraced his country, for his name bears the scorn of foreign enemies and justifies the severity of foreign friends; he has disgraced the Chief Magistrate, by prescribing him to Ministers of the Gospel as the subject of their compulsory prayers; he has disgraced the North, by incarnating every mean and sordid characteristic which, finally, Southern passion has ascribed to Northern phlegm, by surrounding himself with men whose ill-gotten gains, making dishonesty and loyalty profitable, cause disloyal honesty to seem respectable by comparison; he has disgraced his sex, for not even women have been exempt from his cruelty, but like men, have been made to suffer as traitors for the self-respect of their intercourse with him as women; if it is possible to have disgraced himself, for the most subservient tool of Southern men and obsequious lauder of Southern institutions has become their most audacious enemy, seeking a place for the heel of power where once he looked only to lick the spittle of servility. 'General Butler's whole career is known to very many loyal men at the North, who blush in silence and shame at the imbecility which tolerates him for an instant in power."

The Administration presses will act wisely not to praise him. They should be thankful to their own silence secures his immunity from public odium. Neither they nor Mr. Lincoln can secure him against the infamy of history."

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